

## ALMOST A CLEAN SWEEP

Only Four Democratic Representatives in Pennsylvania.

Possibility That Even Hall Has Been Defeated—Makes a Republican Gain of Four—Quay Now Certain of Re-election to the Senate—Trying to Harmonize the Factions.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—The McKinley tidal wave has swept the Democratic end of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation almost out of sight. Only four polled through, and it is not a certainty that Hall, of Elk, has escaped the general crash. Those elected by the Democrats seem to be Folk, of Northumberland; Hall, of Elk; Green, of Berks, and Mutchler, of Northampton. This makes the delegation 26 Republicans and 4 Democrats, a Republican gain of 4.

Matthew Stanley Quay leaves Washington tomorrow for his retreat at San Lucie, in Florida. He has come through another critical stage in his wonderful career as a public man, triumphant and that no doubt of his re-election to the United States Senate.

"If elected he will take his seat and serve out his term," said one of his close friends today, when it was suggested that P. A. Widener, of Philadelphia, or some other person agreeable to Colonel Quay and his friends, would be elected to the Senate.

"Quay has made his fight," said the same gentleman, "and will not fail to show his gratitude to his loyal friends." Governor Stone spent last night in Washington at the home of Colonel Quay, and they together received the news from Pennsylvania and the nation. The returns confirm the previous estimates of both men and Governor Stone said this evening that there was absolutely no doubt of the re-election of Colonel Quay. He said the actual Quay strength as shown by the returns and from private advices was in the neighborhood of 153 votes in the Senate and House. As it only requires 113 votes in the joint convention to elect a United States Senator the claims of the Quay leaders to a big victory are amply justified.

Considerable comment was caused today by a dispatch from Pittsburgh in a Philadelphia newspaper stating that Senator Flinn, the insurgent leader, had remarked in an interview that he has not actively interested himself in the campaign against Quay for reasons that were best known to himself. It is intimated here that things are not all harmonious at insurgent headquarters and that there have been some serious differences of opinion regarding the conduct of the campaign which has ended so disastrously for the Fusionists.

Governor Stone favors a kindly policy toward the erring brethren. He has contended not only in private talks, but also on the stump, that it is the right of a Republican to oppose a candidate at the primaries, but having received the nomination in the regular way the candidate has the right to expect the support of his party.

## THE PLURALITY IN TEXAS.

Democratic by 175,000. With a Solid Delegation in Congress.

GALVESTON, Nov. 7.—The Texas State Democratic ticket, headed by Joseph D. Sayers, is re-elected by a majority of about 177,000, which was Sayers' plurality over Gibbs in 1898. Returns show a light vote polled generally. The Legislature is almost solidly Democratic. It will elect Joseph W. Bailey as United States Senator to succeed Horace Childen, the result having been determined in the primaries.

## A REDUCED PLURALITY.

Bryan Carries North Carolina by Less Than 10,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Nov. 7.—Late returns indicate that the Bryan majority in 1896 in this State was reduced from 19,000 to less than 10,000. Two Republican Representatives are certain and two districts are in doubt.

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## BIG GAINS IN MINNESOTA.

The Republicans Carry the State for McKinley by 75,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 7.—Minnesota has had one of the hardest fights of any of the Western States, with the possible exception of Nebraska. With all the patronage of the State executive office arrayed against it, the Republican party has had a difficult problem, but it has overcome a vote of 35,000, re-elected seven Republican Representatives, and rolled up about 75,000 plurality.

## FOR BIBLICAL STUDY.

Haverford College Receives a Special Fund of \$65,000.

HAVERTFORD, Pa., Nov. 7.—Haverford College is in receipt of a fund of \$65,000 for the purpose of biblical and religious instruction. The Bible has always been taught in the college since its foundation, in 1833, and it is to expand and systematize this work that the fund is created. The course will be open to all students, with the object of giving a larger general knowledge of the Bible and related subjects.

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## IN THE BADGER STATE.

McKinley's Plurality Probably Not Far From 105,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 7.—The plurality of the Republican ticket in this State will be approximately 105,000. It will not vary 1,000 either way. Official returns are slow and the plurality is so great that interest is lost. The Democrats carry but four counties in the State. Four years ago they carried but three. Out of sixteen State Senators and 100 assemblymen the Democrats get but sixteen assemblymen. All the Republican Representatives are elected by pluralities ranging from 2,500 to 14,000. The Legislature on joint ballot will stand Republican 115, Democrats 18. The Democrats have two of the seventeen holdover Senators. No United States Senator is to be elected.

## UTAH PROBABLY REPUBLICAN.

Manager Returns Leave the Legislature in Doubt.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Nov. 7.—Election returns from the outlying districts come in so slowly and accurate figures cannot at this time be given. There is no doubt, however, that McKinley has carried the State and that the entire Republican State ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 2,000 to 4,000. The Legislature is probably Republican on joint ballot. Democrats will control the Senate by one or two votes, but the House will be Republican.

## AN ERROR IN THE ACT.

Wrong Section of the Constitution Voted on in South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 7.—There is anger in half a dozen of the larger towns in the State today, including Columbia and Charleston. The people yesterday voted on a constitutional amendment allowing the cities to increase their indebtedness so as to furnish themselves with sewerage and water systems. The amendment passed, but it turns out there was an error in the act and it has been voted to amend the wrong section of the constitution. Cheap labor in the engrossing department is responsible.

## RETURNS SLOW IN COMING IN.

Wyoming Goes Republican by a Majority of About 4,000.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 7.—One hundred and fifty-one precincts out of 300 in Wyoming give McKinley a majority of 2,753 and Mondell, Republican, for Congress, 3,139. Many of the remaining precincts being remote from telegraph communication, all of the returns will not be in for several days, but these precincts are small and will not materially change the result.

## THE PRESIDENT CHEERED.

Pittsburg Crowd Greets Him When En Route to Washington.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 7.—President McKinley and party passed through Pittsburg tonight on the way from Canton to Washington. Word had been received in Pittsburg that the President was coming, and a crowd of several thousand gathered near the Union Station to meet him. A big crowd cheered the President. The President stood on the rear platform and bowed in response to the cheering. A stop only a few minutes was made at the station.

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## PREPARING THE DEMANDS

The Ministers Nearly Ready for the Peace Negotiations.

Expectation That the Envoy Will Meet the Chinese Plenipotentiaries in a Short Time—All to Insist on the Punishment of Boxer Leaders—The Peking-Fu Expedition.

PEKING, Nov. 6.—(Via Taku and Shanghai, Nov. 7).—The Ministers held another meeting, at which considerable progress was made. It is believed they will soon be ready to meet the Chinese plenipotentiaries. If they follow the usual course they will appoint a committee to prepare the demands for the powers and their work will then be submitted for approval. It is likely that this will cause some delay, owing to the time occupied in telegraphing to the several Governments.

It is certain that the Ministers' note will contain the names of the officials responsible for the trouble, including the princes, together with a demand for their punishment and further demands for adequate atonement and the creation of a monument to Ban-yun Ketterer, the murdered German Minister. In these demands all the Ministers unite.

It is the custom of the Chinese to address the plenipotentiaries to the Government to punish those responsible for the outbreak. Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have again telegraphed to the throne declaring that the powers will insist on the punishment and that escape from the demand is impossible. The petition addressed to Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching by the officials of the Lower River Paoing-fu and Peking complained, in addition to the protests against the action of the troops taking part in the Paoing-fu expedition, that the native Christians were being and making raids. It is claimed they are stealing cattle and outraging women and girls.

It is the custom of the Chinese in addressing official communications to the Ministers to put the name of the diplomat addressed at the top of the column. In this case the Ministers' note is so worded that the failure to do so was intentional and disrespectful. In view of the attacks during the siege the note is regarded as impertinent. In the same of the Chinese authorities agree, and it is therefore unlikely that any united action will be taken on the protest. The note is held to be particularly impertinent to the Government which took no part in the expedition.

The representatives of England, France, Italy, and Germany have returned the communication, and the other powers will probably not answer it but will treat it with contempt. Nevertheless, the truth of the statements contained in the petitions is not questioned.

Richardson's column, which took part in the Peking-Fu expedition, has returned to Peking. They report that on October 2, Major W. C. Richardson, who was killed at Tugmaching, where the Boxers had destroyed the Catholic chapel. The column captured ten Boxers. Upon trial three of them were convicted and shot. The others were released with warnings. All the houses owned by the known Boxers were destroyed. The column encountered a body of imperial troops under command of General Lan, who were shot and killed by a trumpet belonging to the Sixteenth Lancers. The shooting was ineffectual and the trumpet was placed under arrest. The column on October 31, reached Yangtsing, where Messrs. Norman and Robinson, English missionaries were killed at the beginning of the trouble. The missionaries' houses and chapel were burned on June 3. The missionaries fled for protection to the magistrates' jamen.

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## THE FILIPINO JUNTA.

An Endeavor to Have the Hongkong Body Suppressed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—A Washington dispatch to the "Evening Post" says: "Our Government is about to move for the suppression of the Filipino Junta at Hongkong. It will address a note to the British Government calling its attention to the Junta as a breeding-ground of Filipino rebellion against the United States, and clearly outside of the pale of international propriety, and will call for its suppression as a matter of comity if not of right."

## DESPERATE HUSBAND'S ACT.

Kills His Wife and Then Attempts to Commit Suicide.

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—Joseph E. Freitag, forty-nine years old, piano polisher, of 217 Frost Street, Williamsburg, today went to the home of his wife, Elizabeth, at 450 Humboldt Street, and after killing her with a revolver shot himself twice in the head. On account of her husband's dissipated habits Mrs. Freitag separated from him about two years ago and with her three children moved to a small tenement. Her unmarried daughter, now Mrs. Louisa Bartsch, went to live in the Humboldt Street house.

Freitag was learned from friends that Freitag was anxious to become reconciled. To these friends, however, Mrs. Freitag said that a reconciliation was impossible. She was angry at her husband for his wife's home and has been annoying her ever since. Shortly before noon today Freitag was seen to enter his wife's house. It is believed that he went there for a reconciliation. Neighbors heard loud talking and then shots.

Mrs. Freitag was found lying dead on the floor. She had been shot in the left ear. Freitag was seen running from the house on the right side. Freitag was taken to the hospital. His wounds were pronounced mortal, but later he seemed to grow strong and tonight the doctors have hopes of his life.

## THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Opinion in the Damage Suit of Adelaide M. Merriman.

The Court of Appeals of the District yesterday, in disposing of the suit of Adelaide M. Merriman, administratrix of the estate of John A. Merriman, deceased, against John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray, receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, affirmed the liabilities of the receivers even after the terms of the receivership had expired. Mrs. Merriman filed suit against the receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to recover \$2,000 claimed as damages on account of the death of her husband, who was killed on the night of December 3, 1896, at the railroad crossing at Florida Avenue. When the case came on for trial the defendants contended that they were not liable because their terms of receivership had expired. The plaintiff was represented by Henry E. Davis and the defendants by John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray. The court, in its opinion, said: "The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was terminated by the expiration of the term of the receivership on June 30, 1899. The plaintiff's claim against the receivers is based on the fact that the husband was killed on the night of December 3, 1896, at the railroad crossing at Florida Avenue. The court, in its opinion, said: 'The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was terminated by the expiration of the term of the receivership on June 30, 1899. The plaintiff's claim against the receivers is based on the fact that the husband was killed on the night of December 3, 1896, at the railroad crossing at Florida Avenue. The court, in its opinion, said: 'The receivership of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was terminated by the expiration of the term of the receivership on June 30, 1899. 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